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and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind." In October of the same year he wrote to a French general, the Marquis de la Rouerie: "My first wish is (although it is against the profession of arms, and would clip the wings of some of your young soldiers who are soaring after glory) to see the whole world in peace, and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind." In January, 1788, he wrote to Lafayette: "Would to God the harmony of nations were an object that lay nearest to the hearts of sovereigns, and that the incentives to peace, of which commerce and facility of understanding each other are not the most inconsiderable, might be daily increased!" These were Washington's mature and deliberate views, repeated again and again at this period of his life. If he were alive to-day there is not the least doubt that, while approving of moderate military and naval establishments, his opposition to the incessant demand for great increase of the navy, year after year, in rivalry with other nations would be unequivocal and emphatic.

The European Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance. Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M. A., of Southampton Row, London, has sent us a copy of the resolution on universal peace adopted by the Congress of European Baptists at their meeting in Berlin in September last. The resolution is as follows:

"That this Congress, representing more than 600,000 members of Baptist Churches of Europe, expresses its thankfulness to God for the brightening prospects of universal peace.

"1. It recognizes the growth of the conviction amongst the peoples of the world that international peace is a primary condition of commercial prosperity and of general well-being.

"2. It rejoices in the widening acceptance amongst Christians generally of the idea for which Baptists have uniformly contended, that war is contrary to the will of the Lord Jesus Christ, and opposed to the spirit and genius of Christianity.

"3. Further, it welcomes the action of the princes and rulers of the nations in favor of international peace, and specially rejoices in the recent declaration of the German Emperor, in which he said, 'My deepest conviction is that the peace of Europe is not in danger.'

"4. The Congress urges the churches to pray for peace, to check everything likely to cause strife amongst the nations, and to promote in every way possible the spirit of brotherhood and love."

That rings true. If the Christian bodies of the world would all, as more and more of them are doing, uniformly declare themselves unequivocally as this alliance has done, and then in every practicable way, in the

pulpit, the Sunday School, the prayer meeting and elsewhere, seek to promote the realization of the great Christian ideal of human brotherhood and fellowship, war could scarcely ever again lift its unholy head in the midst of our modern world.

News from the Field.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne announces that the Eighteenth International Peace Congress will open at Stockholm, Sweden, on the 29th of August and continue till the 5th of September. The Secretary of the American Peace Society has sent to the Peace Bureau and the Committee on Organization at Stockholm a request that, if possible, the Congress may meet about one month earlier, as a number of educators from this country, who cannot remain abroad until September, desire very much to attend the Congress.

The International Peace Bureau is offering a prize of \$300 for the best exposition, in the form of a text-book, utilizable for all grades of schools, of the principles and consequences of the peace movement. The book may be written in French, German, English, Italian, or Esperanto.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead spent the month of February in New York, giving a series of about thirty addresses arranged for by the Peace Society of the City of New York. Many of these addresses were given to parlor meetings, others in churches and schools. Everywhere she found a warm welcome, and much genuine interest in the peace movement was manifested.

New branches of the American Peace Society are being formed in Buffalo, Cleveland and Seattle. We shall hope to be able to announce next month the completion of these societies and the names of their officers.

Brevities.

. . . In a recent remarkable address at Nice, France, Père Hyacinthe Loyson declared that if the human race is to escape sinking into blank decadence it must be by the world's being led into "a broader catholicism, the Brotherhood of Man in the Unity of God." The recent great peaceful revolution in Turkey he declared to be a severe rebuke to our Christianity, the Superior Ideal Religion, whose professors have nevertheless been trying to bring about "peace by the capture of nations and universal gigantic slaughter."

. . . In discussing recently in the French Chamber the military operations in Morocco, Mr. Jaurès, leader of the United Socialists, said, among other things: "Do you not see that the nations are crying for quarter,—that they begin to be tired of these war expenses, these shackles on their civilizing progress, these obstacles in the path of peace? Everywhere in France, as in Germany, complaints are made that social work is being arrested by military preparations. It is for France to give the final signal,—to say, by stopping her military expenditure, that she desires peace, and the way to its attainment. It will be for her the noblest and most glorious of victories."